



# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.

[Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a Mass Meeting will be held in the Court-House in Winston, N. C., on the 22nd day of May, 1888, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 30th day of May, 1888; to the Congressional Convention of this District, to be held at a time and place hereafter to be named by the Congressional Executive Committee, and for such other business as may be properly brought before the Convention.

R. B. KERNER,  
Forsyth Co. Dem. Ex. Com.  
April 4th, 1888.

—The Roumanian Revolt has been suppressed.

—Two thousand emigrants were landed at Castle Garden, April 18th.

—It is generally believed that the African explorer, Stanley, is safe with Emin Bey.

—Cross & White, of the Raleigh Bank affair, have been released from prison on bail.

—Morocco has lost discretion. English vessels are heading towards Morocco, to look after English interests.

—The Farmers' Alliance is growing rapidly. At last reports 664 Alliances had been organized in this State.

—The Raleigh *Daily Visitor* was nine years old last Saturday. We wish the *Visitor* many more years of prosperity.

Nichol's (Dem.) majority in Louisiana, will reach 80,000. This is better than was expected. The loudest gun of the year.

Minister Pendleton's illness has been exaggerated. He left Berlin on Wednesday of last week, feeling unwell, and while en route for Wiesbaden suffered from a slight attack of paralysis. He is rapidly recovering.

Queen Victoria arrived in Berlin on the 24th. She visited the Emperor, who seemed to enjoy the interview, and was apparently brighter than before. Temperature normal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday April 24. The Senate was opened with prayer by a Jewish Rabbi, according to the Jewish custom, wearing his hat. Only once, before during 50 years, has this occurred. The Talmud was discussed in the House.

—The United States Senate in one hour and a half, passed 127 pension bills. The Senate is Republican and never requires much time and talk when they contemplate a raid on the treasury. It is fortunate the country has a President who knows how to discriminate between just and unjust pensions. He has recently approved of nine and vetoed three pension bills.

DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BALTIMORE SUN. A. S. Abel, founder and proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, died Thursday morning, 19th, at his residence in Baltimore, in the 82nd year of his age. He founded the Sun 51 years ago, and at the time of his death was perhaps the most wealthy newspaper man in the United States, his estate being valued at about fifteen millions.

Senator Conkling died at his residence in New York, on the 18th. His death was caused by exposure in the late blizzard, during which he was badly exposed. He was 59 years old, and has long been prominent as a politician, and one of the ablest lawyers in New York. He was a Republican, but did not support Blaine, whom he cordially hated. He was an honest politician and his influence was as great as his lofty intellect. His remains were interred at Utica, N. Y.

The following Supreme Court decision may be of interest to our readers:

Hampton vs. Wheeler. Christian Reich bequeathed his home plantation of fifty acres to his wife for life, and after her death one-half to his daughter Nancy, and the other half to Alfred Hampton and wife Jureda and their children. There were 7 of the children living at the time the testator died. Hampton and wife sold one-half of the land, and now, within twenty years the children make claim.

HELD, that under a proper construction of the will, the seven children of Alfred and Jureda were tenants in common with their parents, each being entitled to one-ninth.

HELD, Possession by the defendant of seven years under color does not bar tenants in common, and that as twenty years had not elapsed, the rights of the plaintiffs are not barred.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate Tuesday, 17th, Mr. Vest replied to the speech of Mr. Speer, on the question of the admission of South Dakota, in which he made some hard thrusts at the Republican party, especially in connection with the electoral commission which gave the Presidency to Mr. Hayes; Mr. Edmunds felt called upon to deny any fraud in this particular, and got the floor to speak in support of the bill, but it was laid aside, with unanimous consent that a vote shall be taken on it to-day. The contest over the tariff bill was decided in the House, and the gallows were filled when it was called to order. The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair), for the consideration of the Tariff bill, no opposition being made to Mr. Mills' motion to this effect.

Mr. Mills began his speech by saying that the great increase of duties made during the war had been at the time they were made, stated to be only temporary, yet a quarter of a century later these duties were higher than they were during the war, and they now averaged 47.10 per cent. on imports. An income tax has been imposed to meet the war expenses; it was a tax on wealth, and the \$72,000,000 annually realized from that source was swept away.

But the war tax on clothing, on food, on implements of labor, remained, and the war was still being prosecuted against the people. A fiscal war, exhausting in its demands, and every effort to remove or lower that taxation had been resisted and defeated. Democrats had been taunted with the charge that they had failed to reduce taxation. This charge had been made by the minority, which had been guilty of preventing action on many bills brought into the House by the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Mills turned his attention to woollen manufacturers, and argued that the public at large was injured by the present excessive tax, and nobody benefited. High duties prohibited and limited importations and exports. We were feeding the people of Europe, and when we put high duties on goods they sent us in exchange for food, it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. A reduction of duties would not, as asserted, check manufacturing and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high. Under lower duties we could export more goods, our manufacturers would run steady, and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than ten per cent. of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custom houses were torn down and the government supported by direct taxes. Protectionists argued that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in any other country, as a result of protection. It was not so; but supposing that it was, why then should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties if they were able to undersell European manufacturers? Did manufacturers pay higher wages because protection enabled them to do it?

Mr. Stewart, who introduced the resolution, said that the use of the cigarette was destroying the rising generation and affecting injuriously the prosperity of the country. Orders were to be printed.

Nothing of general interest in the House. *Wilmington Star Outlines.*

FAMILY WAR IN TENNESSEE. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—In Hancock County, Tenn., a war of extermination is going on between the Jones and Greene families. About two months ago William Jones was killed by Dick Green, while on their way to Church. Green was arrested, but released on bail. Last Sunday morning, while Green was in a field, he was attacked by the father and two brothers of the deceased. Tom Green was badly hurt, and it is reported that one of the Greens and one of the Jones were shot. Arrests have not been made, as both sides are heavily armed.

TERRELL EARTHQUAKE. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23.—The detail of an earthquake in Yunnan are brought by steamer from China. The following has been reported to the Governor of Yunnan by the respect of Linan: From the second day of the twelve month of last year until the third day of this year, there were over 10 shocks of different magnitude, and the result of the product. In answer, he tabulated a statement prepared by Commissioner Wright, giving the result of inquiry in a number of cases which appeared to fully bear out the rule.

Mr. Mills closed his speech amid loud applause, and Mr. Kelly, of Penn, took the floor to reply.

Mr. Kelly said that the enactment of this bill would instantly paralyze the enterprise and energy of the people. Under the baleful influence of such a law the report of the census of 1870 would announce the overthrow of our manufacturing supremacy and the reduction of our commanding position to that of a colonial dependence. It was studiously designed to produce these dire results; and nicely adapted for its purpose. It was, confessedly, a partisan measure, and was framed in the interest of a party whose leaders appear to be oblivious to the overwhelming social and economic changes wrought by the abolition of slavery. The gentlemen who framed this bill, and could brook neither modification nor discussion of its provisions by their associates in the committee to which the preparation of revenue bills was confided by law, were with but two exceptions representatives of what was slave territory. The bill was an anachronism; it had no relation to this era; it belonged to the saddest epoch in our national history—the period between 1824 and 1861. During that period slavery dominated our National Councils and guided the administration of our national affairs in hostility to national interests, and in the interests of free trade twice threatened war. It was in the interest of free trade that was threatened in support of the doctrine of nullification, and it was in the interest of free trade that the country was involved for more than four years in a fratricidal war, the proportions of which were more gigantic than ever characterized civil war. The entire South knew that free trade was essential to the perpetuity of slavery in the republic, and it should also know that the logic that could defend free trade in a country endowed with boundless diversity of elements of manufacture and immense supply of forces for their conversion which we enjoy, vanished when slavery was abolished. As a measure proposed for future guidance the bill was anachronism of ethics and economic philosophy, against which history had written in blood decrees that are final and immutable. None of its provisions were in harmony with the spirit of the age, for they antagonized the aspirations of the American

people, and are not adapted to facilitate their efforts to supply their wants, gratify their desires, and provide for the future of their families. Its first effect, should it be enacted into law, would be to arrest the magnificent development of mineral wealth, of manufacturing power and of diversifications of agriculture, now taking place throughout the South, and to paralyze the organized industries of the North.

Mr. Kelly spoke for two hours, and when he resumed his seat was loudly applauded, and received the congratulations of his party friends.

The Committee then rose, and the House, at 5.10 adjourned.

It is not expected that the debate on the tariff will be continued to tomorrow, and the day will be given up to the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Labor.

The Senate was principally occupied on the 18th, in the consideration

of the bill for the admission of South Dakota as a State and the organization of the territory of North Dakota. Mr. Sherman making an extended speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Vest in opposition thereto; to the question of the Hayes Presidential fraud occupied the greater portion of the debate, in which Mr. Vest was particularly pungent and incisive in reply to the remark of Mr. Sherman that he would hold in contempt any man who asserted that fraud or wrong has been committed. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided by a party vote to support the fisheries treaties adversely. In the House a bill to establish a Department of Labor was passed; also the bill to create boards of arbitration for the settlement of controversies and differences between State commissioners and their employees.

The bill for the admission of the State of South Dakota was further debated in the Senate on the 19th, about a dozen Senators participating in it; Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, made the principal speech of the day, in which he declared that, in his judgment, the movement was a political trick of the Republicans to gain supremacy in the Senate; the bill was finally passed, yes 25, nays 23—a strictly party vote. The House was principally occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, but a vote on this final passage went over until to-day. On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and after a short debate, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$13,000 for the support of eighty pupils at the Cherokee training school at Cherokee, N. C. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$20,000 for the education of the Indian people in Alaska.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday; in the House the River and Harbor bill was considered.

In the Senate Monday petitions

were presented signed by 257 physicians, 867 preachers and 554 superintendents, officers and teachers of public schools. District of Columbia, asking legislation to prohibit sales of cigarettes or tobacco to boys under 16 years of age.

Mr. Stewart, who introduced the resolution, said that the use of the cigarette was destroying the rising generation and affecting injuriously the prosperity of the country.

Nothing of general interest in the House. *Wilmington Star Outlines.*

—Citizens banded together and destroyed two blockade distilleries in Chatham county.

—The commissioners of Greensboro have donated \$500 to the new military company recently organized there.

—Seven million six hundred and fifty-six thousand cigarettes were shipped from Duke's factory in four days. They were valued at \$25,000, says the *Durham Plant*.

—New Bern *Journal*: The first box of peas of the season was shipped last week by J. H. Lewis, col. of James City.

—Dunn *Signboard*: Information received from all parts of the Third District indicate that McClemany will be renominated as a candidate for Congress.

—Goldboro *Argus*: The fruit is still unharmed in this section, and gives promise of being the most plentiful ever.

—Graham *Gleaner*: If the fruit does not get killed yet, there will be a pretty fair crop in this section; though nearly all of the peaches were killed in the blooms which first appeared.

—The evangelist, Rev. R. G. Pearson, will set to work in Asheville, in May. —Asheville is to have a general system of street railways. Work is to be commenced in one week's time.

—Charlotte *Chronicle*: J. F. Reinhardt, of Lincoln County, has had good success lately in his gold mine at Reinhards postoffice. In ten days work, with three hands, he pocketed three pounds of gold. He disposed of about one-half a pound to the assay office for \$84.

—The Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad is still booming. Capt. Ramsur is among the Haywood Mountains, on Pigeon river, battling for the best route. A boat has been made, a distillery placed upon it, and the owner sails up and down the river manufacturing the article, and only touching on the bank to procure supplies, thus defying the revenue and escape capture. This seems to be a good instance of where a man has been forced to take water.

—The Chatham *Tribune* has been

creditably informed that a new and

extraordinary method of illicit distilling has been inaugurated on Staunton river. A boat has been made, a distillery placed upon it, and the owner sails up and down the river manufacturing the article, and only touching on the bank to procure supplies, thus defying the revenue and escape capture. This seems to be a good instance of where a man has been forced to take water.

—Greensboro *Patriot*: Durham has a sensation. R. M. Mahry and his alleged wife settled in Durham some time ago. On Sunday A. R. Mahry dropped in and claimed the woman as his wife. The brothers had a row and were summoned to court. The woman put up \$100 for herself and one of the men and skipped. She says she is the lawful wife of A. R. Mahry, who was a worthless fellow, spent \$3,000 of her money for her. He left a wife and children in Littleton, N. C., and went to Georgia, and married her; then he brought R. H. Mahry, but he had a wife in Richmond county, Ga.; that she did not like any one of them too well, and that if she could get out of it she would be willing to take a new husband.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much

benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel

it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore

on my leg for eight years; my doc-

tors told me I would have to

have the bone scraped or leg amputated.

I used, instead, three bottles of Elec-

tric Bitters and seven boxes Buck-

le's Arnica Salve, and my leg is

sound and well." Electric Bitters are

sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Buck-

le's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box

by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston,

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## AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Pruning Grape Vines.

A subscriber at Elberon, N. J., asks, when is the best time to prune grape vines, if the cuttings can be utilized to grow new vines? In answer we say:

The grape should be pruned to be avoided. On one occasion, a correspondent of the Jacksonville (Fla.) *New-World*, my friend G. and a companion were rowing through Salt River (a tributary of the Homosassa) in a sixteen-foot Whitehall boat. A tarpom was sunning himself in the grass, and being disturbed, made a dash for the water, shallow and the boat in the way he endeavored to clear it at an angle. The head of the fish came into contact with the side of G.'s companion, which deflected him from his course, and he passed under one of the boat seats. A pocket knife was used "to settle his hair" but it would not fit. The world is full of prophets who foretell things after they have happened.

The hypocrite would not put on the appearance of virtue if it was not the proper means to gain love.

A law may be reasonable in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the law given.

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions, consequences, pneumonia, rheumatism and consumption, which go together and are prevalent among our people.

Conrad Ed. Fisher, of Salem, Mass., says a Chicago *Tragedy* correspondent: Tons on tons of blood are now being wasted, and the world has utilized on the great cattle ranges in the Chicago slaughter houses. No more compact form of food can be found. It would bear transportation to places where no kind of grain or flour could probably be taken. All animals, even the herbivore, first must be slaughtered, then skinned, and the one who deflected him from his course found that he could not "paddle his own canoe," for several of his ribs were fractured. G. rowed the boat to Jones's Landing on the Homosassa, and the tarpom was weighed, tipping the scales at 153 pounds. The diet is not so much against nature as it would seem at the first mention of it.

In France the blood is prepared by heating it to 100 degrees centigrade. This forms a coagulum which is pressed and then rapidly dried in a vacuum. The blood thus dried is then ground into a pulp like a spice or coffee mill, when it is ready to be sacked for shipment. It is said to be destitute of odor and taste and keeps well. It requires but a very small quantity of this blood food to keep a lamb or calf in excellent condition. The diet, therefore, consists of the meat of lamb or calf, grain, vegetables, mixed with other food, and the doses were only from ten to eighty grains daily.

One of the experiments was as follows: Three lambs were kept on the ordinary diet of beet-root, hay, etc., and to three others the powdered blood was added. The latter increased in weight, while the former increased in the original weight, and connoisseurs declared that they had never seen such fine lambs of the same age. The animals surpassed their fellows which had been suckled by their dams, both in weight and size, and their coat of wool.

With calves there was the same astonishing success, and this system of alimentation is now found to be also applicable to the human race, and in the case of a rickety child eighteen months of age the results obtained were beyond the expectations of the most sagacious physician. The child, however, was dissolved in warm water very readily, in which shape it could be given to lambs abandoned by their mothers, or to very young calves.

The Old Cat-Meat Man.

Standing in the doorway of a West-end restaurant, a reporter for the New York *Sun* was startled by the sudden exclamation: "Here comes old Cat-Meat!" Looking down the street, the reporter saw approaching a little old man, whose extreme height would scarce exceed five feet, but who was so bent and crooked, and weighed but little, that he was not to be taken into account. The colored boys, men have learned by experience never to interfere with a tarpom while in his playful mood, for one of their number, while fishing in Trout Creek a few years ago, had the sinner thrown at his head by a frisky member of the family. The old man, who had been a member of the club for only a few years, when he was taken into the air and threw the bait, sinker and all clear into the boat, striking the man on the head. He never attempted the experiment again.

Roast Rib of Beef.

It seems like a waste of time to the writer to write of roasting, or rather to roast, but it is necessary to do so through a drift in the rocks, the vessels approach it only during the three months of summer. Only during these three months are any masts received on the island, and formerly the *ca* was still worse, for the loyal subjects of the queen St. Kilda did not hear of King William IV's death, and Victoria's accession to the throne, until three years after the event.

St. Kilda is almost wholly of stone cliffs, rising to a height of 100 feet, and to it is only possible through a drift in the rocks, the vessels approach it only during the three months of summer. Only during these three months are any masts received on the island, and formerly the *ca* was still worse, for the loyal subjects of the queen St. Kilda did not hear of King William IV's death, and Victoria's accession to the throne, until three years after the event.

It requires a force of eighteen or twenty men to carry on the count. The weigher, or man at the scales, the tenu-ment, the warchester, the piler, and eight or ten men to simply handle the bags and to bring them to the scales, the compartment to the scales and from the scales to the man who does the repiling. The mere manual labor of handling the bags is so great that it requires men who are used to heavy work to do it. A dozen longscrews are employed at the task, and the men are compelled to the heat and the strain on their backs caused by lifting and carrying the compound bags, although they are accustomed to much heavier burdens, but the peculiar weight and solidity of the silver makes it much harder than the handling of two weight in each bag. The men who do the repiling, the lower bags strip down to their undershirt and nether garments and frequently stop to wipe the gathering moisture from their brows. When they rest they sit on bags of silver just as the men sit on their bags of meat at the mill door. It is a hard day's work to handle, weigh, and those who are engaged in the work are only too glad when the day is done and they can come out into the light and air.

Despotic Power in Russia.

There was a theatre in St. Petersburg which was paying its proprietor a profit of two thousand rubles a month. The inspectors decided that it was not safe from fire, and directed some improvements. The proprietor made them in a sloped sort of way, without regard to the directions of the officers, trusting to the popularity of the theatre to carry him through. When the inspector saw how he had evaded their orders, and tried to circumvent them, they simply closed up the establishment and took the proprietor to prison, where he spent several months in confinement.

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